

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS
AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS

London, January 10.
It is generally expected that the Conference of the European representatives will end in failure. The Turkish delegates will yield nothing substantial.
Sultan Abdul-Hamid, in replying to a petition from a number of his subjects at Adrianople, who sought permission to take up arms against their common enemy, said that if war was necessary, he would at once place himself at the head of the Turkish army.

The Russian Levant squadron has rendezvoused at Odessa.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.
An election crisis has occurred at New Orleans, through the Democratic militia obeying the orders of Lieutenant-Governor Wiley. The Republican officers were duly installed when the Democratic official corps and militia blocked the Republican Governor and Legislature in the State House. There was, however, no blood shed. President Grant ordered the Federal commander of Louisiana, General Augur, to take steps to maintain peace, without in any way recognising the Democratic Governor.

BATHURS

Blackheath on the 23rd ultimo, died at Bathurst to-day. An inquest was commenced and adjourned until to-morrow.

The annual meeting of the members of the Turf Club was held this afternoon, C. W. Lawson, J. P. the chair. The balance-sheet of the previous year which showed that \$1632 had been paid away prizes, was adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. N. J. Hayley; vice-president, Mr. George Kouse; judge, Mr. J. D. Cox; treasurer, Mr. E. Clarke; secretary, Mr. J. M. Cox. It was decided to have three days racing this season, to take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th May.

James Byrne, a lawyer's clerk, recently from Victoria, committed a determined suicide in the river. He was found with a 14-lb. stone tied round his neck and legs tied with a fishing line.

Threatening rain after a very hot day.

ARRIVED.—Egmont (s.), from Sydney.

The Yaralla (s.) sails to-morrow, at noon.

A police officer, named M'Kenny, has arrived from the Cape with a warrant and depositions necessary for the arrest of Lyons, charged with the jewel robbery. Lyons went home per St. Osyth, and the officer will follow in the Kent.

A publican named Tierney has been committed for trial for the manslaughter of a man named Lubry, by pushing him out of his house.

Owing to the working of the new Publicans' Act

Flour is quoted at £12 10s. to £13; wheat, at 5 8d. to 5s. 9d. Oats are selling more freely, 3s. to 3 1d. being asked for bend. Maize is quoted at 3s. 8 to 3s. 9d. All the balance of flooring boards w

Some additional information has been obtained in reference to the Mornington murder case. The weather is fine and cool.

SAILING.—Nemesis (s.), and You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.

ARRIVED.—Barrabool (s.), and Normanby (s.), from Sydney; Francis Hixson (s.), from London, under canvas; Alexandra (s.), from Newcastle; and Myrtle Holme, ship, from London.

ARRIVED.—At 12, Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.
SAILED.—At 4.40, Nemesis (s.), and at 7, Yongs (s.), for Sydney.

A young man named Belcher died in the coast while travelling from Wilpena to Kintman.

A miner named Elford has been killed by falling ground in the Moonta mine.
The Herschel has arrived from Hamburg with 27 immigrants.
Large sales of wheat have taken place at 6s. 6d. market, very hard.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
ARMIDALE RACE MEETING.

THE CITY HANDICAP.—Robin Hood 1, Athos 2, Sir Hercules 3. The other starters were Emperor Zanol, and Bowman. Time, 3 minutes 46 seconds.

LADIES' MILE RACE.—Cardinal 1, Trickett 2. *was almost a walkover for Cardinal.*

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.—Dockwood 1, Victor 2, Sir Hercules 3. Lady Superior also started. Victor ran a strong favourite, but Dockwood cut out the running, and won, after a grand race, by a length. Time, 2 minutes 29 seconds.

[illegible]

This return match between the All England Eleven and Fifteen of New South Wales was commenced on the Albert Ground, yesterday, and at present seems to be considerably in favour of the colonials. Much of the interest which was manifested during the progress of the last match has subsided, and the defeat of the English team in Victoria has deprived the present match of the excitement which would otherwise have attended it. The personnel of the New South Wales team has been somewhat changed since we last reported their doings. Costes has left the colony, and Wickett and Harrison have been sent left in the place of the latter. The only new player is Tindal, a batsman, who has been found in the persons of Tindal, Hark, and Woods. E. Gregory is an absentee, owing to an accident, which placed him *hors de combat*. C. Gregory was emergency man. Many were somewhat sur-

BOARD SHIP.—A few days ago we copied from the *Advertiser* the particulars of an inquest held in relation to the death of a young man named Southern, who had been forced to go aloft several times by the chief mate of the ship *Antelope*, until at last it was supposed that, from sheer exhaustion, he fell over the deck, injured his spine, and died five hours later at the hospital. We now learn from the *Advertiser* of the 4th day that the Governor has taken up the matter, and it has been decided to institute criminal proceedings against the individual by whose order the deceased was obliged to ascend the rigging. The same journal observes:—"The warrant craved to be issued, and especially to boys, a word which is not part, but a blow, and a blow to the officers; and frequently proved in our Courts of justice, is a disgrace to the British mercantile service."

FLORALS FOR THE SICK.—For some time there has been a great falling off in gifts of flowers to the sick at the Sydney Infirmary. An appeal therefore again made to the goodness of charitable persons whose flower gifts on former occasions have been the means of contributing so greatly to the comfort of the sick wards.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—The following cases have been re-quired for treatment:—Samuel Harris, who had sustained a fracture of one of the forearms; Michael Solomon, cut thumb; Charles Thompson, fracture of one of his arms.

from the Sydney Government to their request the Intercolonial Cable Conference should be opened a few days later than was suggested. The delay is probably owing to the fact that the Premier, Mr. Robertson, with the Minister for Works is absent on a tour to the Western district of New South Wales. A strong reason for the postponement of the conference, even for a longer time than has been recommended, is the fact that Mr. E. C. Cracknell, the superintendent of the New South Wales Telegraphs, is present away from the colony. He has been on a visit to Europe, and is understood to have been accompanied by a number of the cable companies; so that he is likely to be able to supply valuable information and suggestions to the Conference.

Wang's fiercest enemy was a white man named Jim who had killed a Chinese woman for stealing his watch, and who shot a man that he most cowardly and dastardly murder was committed. It appears that Mr. Macanmura, landlord of the Cross Roads Hotel, had retired to about half-past 10 on that evening, having looked the house, and leaving two old men outside, who were waiting for him. One of them was awakened by the night by a man who said he wanted food, as he was very hungry. He said he had run to the back, and had seen a light there. The old man then went round and found that Mr. Macanmura was sleeping in bed. He saw at once that there was a man outside, hungry, immediately jumped up for the purpose of getting him something to eat. On opening the door to allow the stranger to enter, Mr. Macanmura was confronted by a man with a blackened face, who immediately presented a revolver at him, saying, "Give me some money." Only because there was a sudden spring to disconnect himself, did Mr. Macanmura do so, and hitting the ruffian's arm threw it up; the pistol going off and almost blinding a few inches above the door. The

AN *ATTESTATION OF SMALL-POX*.—The following is a translation of a letter on the subject of small-pox.—One of the earliest notices of a disease *à l'éclat* is to be found in the striking characteristics of small-pox is to be found in the historical writings of Procopius. It prevailed in the middle of the sixth century. The disease spread to Persia, and thence to the East, and was spread to Constantinople. This closely corresponds with the era commonly assigned in medical books to its first appearance, viz., 502 A.D., in the year of the birth of Mahomet. In the year 602, a Persian ambassador, who had just appeared before Mecca, and was unexpectedly compelled to raise the siege. Several circumstances concur to render it probable that the sudden retreat of the Persian army was owing to the breaking out of small-pox, which had been introduced into the country by this ambassador, with a view to the subversion of the empire.

OCCUPATION BY A FINE SELECTOR.—A young lad aged 9 years, took up a selection, brought off by a person who succeeded in showing that he was right to it. In answer to inquiry (says the *Barrington Chronicle*), he said: "I used to walk out to the hut twice a week and rest there. I generally along the hilly on, and had a rough and a slice of damper at meal times, and poor fellow passed along the road hard up I used to be. I used to go to the hilly on, and had a bed when the birds stopped singing, and looked down with a pole. I used to get up in the morning when the laughing jack-raws (jacks) began speak. I was never frightened of anything except when the crossbills and native rats got on the road. I used to use a stick and give a short to them away. I made my damper on the table, which composed of a gin case resting on four sticks driven into the ground."

the individual who has recently created a little sensation in the neighbourhood of the Hillbongs, is a young man, named BOUNDS, under arms and arrested. On Sunday the 7th inst. the Superintendent Singleton received information of most barefaced robbery on the Sydney R.A.D. report ran somewhat as follows:—John BOUND, a young man, about 20 years of age, was arrested (Saturday), about half-past 10 o'clock, two men went up to his house, situated about three miles from Germantown, one of his face covered with pieces of white calico, in which were two holes cut out, and the other the better to see. He robbed him, and then stayed about two hours leaving the place for money, but only succeeded in finding half-a-sovereign and 29s. in silver. Not content with this, however, they compelled Mr. BOUND to draw a bill for £200, and then left him for £22. The man with the masked tie up BOUNDS, his wife and child, and left. He was armed with two pistols. The police were immediately alerted, and on the following day (Monday), the men were captured—RIDOUT and TURNBULL—state that the man captured gave his name as LANGMAN, and that he was connected with the Hillbongs robbery, who stuck up three or four times in the last year. The stolen articles were found in his possession. He was held up at the Germantown Police Court yesterday, and fully identified by Mr. BOUNDS. We learn, also,

The Imperial War Museum, in London, prepared the Royal Colonial Institute, has been forwarded to the Government of Victoria (says the *Argus*). The proposed site, as has been previously stated, is on the corner of the Government wharf, having an area of 110,000 square feet, and the greatest length would be 800 feet, and the greatest breadth 140 feet. The ground is somewhat irregular, and the greatest depth 28 feet. The water level at low tide would be a frontage of 200 feet between the wharf and the proposed site, and the bank and along Whitehall place, both north and south of the site, would be a frontage of 100 feet of communication. The value of the land is estimated at not less than \$200,000. Separate museum space would be provided for each of the great colonies, and the office of the Agent-General, and the Colonial Office, for the colonies would be included in the building. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 75,000 square feet would be required for museum purposes for the colonies, and 35,000 for the general museum.

For a "trade museum," in which the products of the colonies, and of India, would be shown by side of each other, and in comparison with all the other goods of the world, the building would be a three-story building, consisting of a ground-floor, a ground-floor and top floor, forming, in combination with the India Museum, a quadrangle built round a court. It is estimated that the cost to erect a museum of this square foot of ground (on a normal measurement) would be about £150,000. It has been estimated that it would require about 6000 square feet for museum purposes. On this basis, the area of New Zealand in the Colonial museum would amount to about 1000 square feet, which would be paid for by the Government over three years. The area of India would be 1500 square feet of space would cost about £250,000. The cost of the annual maintenance of the institutions, roughly calculated at about £10,000, of which one-third should be provided by the mother country, and the other two-thirds by the colonies jointly, amounting to about 2 per cent on the total outlay of each colony for its share in the museum.

Eukonia will be found by ladies to be the best toilet powder yet produced, giving to the complexion a blooming pure transparent delicacy. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and mill stores. Ask for Eukonia.

Secretary stated in the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, in answer to a question, that the Government had telegraphed and written to the Agent-General, and the agents appointed under the Agreements Validating Act, informing them of the scarcity of employment amongst the mining population of the Newcastle district.

prepared a bill to amend the laws relating to the importation of Stock, but he could not at present say whether it would be brought in during the present session or not.

renders both attractive and successful through the many valuable gifts made to it from various parts of the globe, is now, when drawing towards completion, still continuing in obtaining a continuation of the list of gifts. Besides the donation of 5000 letters subscribed for by Mr. Melagut and others, and presents from the baroness, Mr. Rothschild and others, Mr. David Barnett has, in the name of his departed wife, who took an active interest in the synagogue, presented an "Aleph-bet," or reading desk, made expressly in England, and of the highest quality, and of the most elegant and modern design, and must have cost a considerable amount. Mr. John Isaac has announced his intention of presenting a handsome mantle for the sepher, throne, or roll of the law, with all the usual silver appointments; and another member has promised to present a large and beautiful chandelier, and a large and illuminated window. There are several other windows capable of similar adornment, which it is thought will be appropriately tiled through the like means.

quarantine ship. The premises will now be burnt immediately, if they have not already been.

Manly in which the correspondent says:—"Another case of small-pox broke out the day before yesterday; and the patient (a man) is now in the hospital under the care of Dr. Clarke."

was held on Thursday evening. The amount contributed during the past year was £138, of which £22 was raised by the Sunday School Juvenile collectors. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. F. Tait, by the Rev. J. Woodhouse, and by Mr. McCoy.

The Council replied that they would if the Waverley people would buy a site for its erection. It was deemed that the Council had no right to make such a regulation, as the regulation demanding that the school be erected on the site of the Public school was abolished. Discussion arose, but within the last few days the Council of Education have officially intimated to the Mayor and the local school committee that they have purchased a site at Waverley for the erection of a Public school.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named Arthur William Williams, 12 years of age, was killed on the railway at Callerton-street, by being run over by a van, driven by a man named David R. Corrie. Mr. McCarthy picked up the child, and conveyed him to the infirmary, where he was seen by Dr. Neild, who pronounced him to be instant. Corrie, the driver of the van, is insured.

8 years of age, was knocked down by a horse in Regent-street, and dangerously injured. It appears that the horse was ridden by a lad named Henry Morse, and that Joslin suddenly ran out of Terminus-street, and came in contact with the horse's legs, and thus got trampled over. He was taken to the Infirmary, where he was discovered to be bleeding from the ears and to be insensible, and where he still lies in a dangerous condition. As far as the police can learn, no blame was attached to Morse.

the premises in course of erection opposite vickers buildings in Pitt-street, the horses in one of the vehicles shied at a log of wood partially obstructing the road, and the buses came into collision. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the omnibuses were both slightly damaged.

overseer. It is a long time since sensible men held it to be a distinction to be placed on the Commission of the Peace, but at least appointments to the magistracy are now of less to imply that magistrates were required, and that they were expected to do it. We have changed all this, however, in Queensland; and, apart from all considerations of fitness and character, the magistrates are now a days conferred in many cases purely, and honestly, and without any regard to the fact that those who accept the office must deem it. If this be not so, it is difficult indeed to conceive upon what possible principle additions are being made to the magistracy in towns. In Brisbane before the issue of the last year, there were no less than 100 magistrates; and during some excitement created by the influence of the temperance societies at licensing

the crowd which was hostile to the applicants and their advocates. Despite, however, this ample provision for carrying out the various phases of the law which are committed to the unpaid magistracy, there have been added to the roll upwards of twenty new names on this Bench alone, many of them being persons who will probably never, except by some remote chance, act magistrally. This feature more or less pervades the new Commission, although the selections as a rule seem to have been rather well made than otherwise."

document and sinking of the schooner at Bremen Bay, on the 25th ultimo, while on her way to visit Robert Town to Brisbane, and in connection with which her master, Captain Fahlborg, has been called upon to give evidence, his certificate should not be suspended. Mr. Stephen expressed the opinion of the captain, who had gone to Robert Town. The evidence taken was wholly on behalf of the captain, the captain's witnesses having been examined first, and then the second witness, Henry Weber (the mate), Mr. Carr (the second mate), and John Hemerson (household), all of the boomers, were examined at length, and all agreed that the schooner passed the Lillian there were ample opportunities for her to be seen, and in attempting to take her into tow to port. The case was then adjourned until Monday next, at 2 o'clock, at the request of Mr. Stephen, for the preparation of a depositions.

15 tons; from Blayney, 588 ingots copper, 3 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs.; from Bathurst, 287 ingots copper, 2 tons. Total, 21 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs.

counters during all the hours of service, and says:—"The custom is selfish, cruel, and useless. Selfish on the part of the proprietor requiring the women to stand all the time, whether serving customers or not, and this merely that they may appear to be always on the alert to wait on those who call. To stand from 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning to 6, 8, or 10 at night—as is the custom at certain shops—with a short time at midday for dinner would weary any man, but to exact such service from girls and women! Alas,

severe toll, namely, spending all day long. My professional brethren who practise largely among women are constantly witnessing the terrible consequences of this most cruel 'rule of the establishment.'"

ERRATUM.—In the Adelaide telegrams yesterday morning two misprints occur. The message should read Augustine Stow, of Sydney, brother of Mr. Justice Stow, has been appointed Judge's Assistant here.

CLOSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition closed on the 10th of November; and from first to last was attended by about 8,000,000 paying visitors, in addition to whom there were about 12,000 non-paying attendants daily. The buildings were crowded to the very last, so much so that it was with difficulty visitors could move about or inspect the objects on view. This was particularly the case in the Art Gallery, where the pictures have all along been a great attraction. An elaborate programme was issued for the closing ceremonies, but the rain came down on the last day and marred the plans of the commission. An immense multitude thronged all the buildings; but as the rain descended in torrents there was a shade of disappointment visible on the faces of the people who had come to see the open air ceremonies rather than to see the show.

There was comparatively little rain during the six months the Exhibition was open; but for the fortnight following it has rained almost every day, and we have had a few equinoctial gales from the north-east, almost an exact counterpart of those which prevail at certain changes of the season on the coast of New South Wales, with the exception that the weather there comes from the south-east. Under this condition of affairs the movement of exhibits has been slow, and, indeed, has hardly yet commenced. The Exhibition still continues open for all who choose to pay half-a-dollar for admission; but the exhibitors have taken effective measures to balk the curiosity of sightseers. Within twenty-four hours after the closing, several of the spaces were hedged round with boards or canvas screens, and the visitors soon found their range of vision considerably curtailed. This was an indispensable necessary precaution, for during the Exhibition itself it was impossible to open the lids of a box without half a dozen heads or hands being thrust in to examine the contents. In most of the State buildings there have been albums and registers of all sorts, in which Dick, Tom, and Harry could inscribe their names. There has been a great fuss over some of these albums, more particularly those which are to be solemnly stowed away in an iron safe and opened in 1879, when at the second Centennial the lineal descendant of Washington—Tompkins, for example—will have the privilege of recording his name in the space immediately under that of his progenitor's signature at the first. The mania for foreign postage stamps and the autographs of foreign commissioners, which has raged like an epidemic, has been assuaged by the closing of the Exhibition; but in lieu of the autograph hunters there have come the mineral specimen grabbers—sturdy beggars whose ardour is not extinguishable by rain, and who can be fenced off by no system of enclosure yet invented. The amiable and accomplished commissioner who so worthily represents South Australia, told me that these people set upon him like a nest of hornets, and if the devotees of science have not "gone through" the New South Wales collection, which was considerably larger and occupied the adjoining space, it is from no fault of their own.

The aspect of affairs out of doors is wonderfully changed. The bands of music, the flags, and the well-dressed multitude have all disappeared, and comparative solitude reigns. The crowded passenger trains which carried millions of persons round the ground during the Centennial season have stopped running; and the heavy freight locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad have again got on to their old tracks, or upon the new roads which have been laid during the last fortnight. Express waggons hauling in empty packing cases have already made and have with the beautiful epitaphic footpaths. The general appearance of the grounds is, however, still bright and beautiful when the sun shines, although a little desolate. The flowers have long since gone, and there is now no trace of leaves. The park has been embellished with the last six months. Chief among these, of course, is Washington—not the imbecile milkop you see in marble busts, or the washed-out old gentleman who smiles feebly upon you from the chromo prints, but a fierce-looking warrior clothed in all the trappings of war. I thought if I knew the lineaments of any single face in America, they were those attributed to Washington, but the Washington who glares defiantly from the avenue of the Republic at Mr. Gresham's office in the Custom-house over the way, is an entirely new creation, and, were it not for the usual inscription,

First in war,
First in peace,
First in the hearts of his countrymen,

would be difficult of identification. The only other statue that has come under my observation is that of a venerable African bishop—I think it is Bishop Allen—of the Methodist Church, whose memory his coloured countrymen have sought to perpetuate in parian marble. I happened to pass just as the gunny bag was taken down from the good man's face, and as there was a large crowd of Africans in the neighbourhood stayed to see what was the matter. The Roman sculptor has no doubt produced a capital likeness, for the face is every inch of it of the Negro type, but whoever saw a Negro so purely white as the effigy of this divine? If any of your readers have seen the way in which an Australian aborigine regards a Chinaman whom he sees for the first time, they will be able to form some idea of the effect produced by this bleached presentation of Bishop Allen upon his coloured admirers. I will not attempt to describe it, but it was irresistibly droll—so much so that the darlings themselves could not long chastise their features into respectful solemnity, but had to sink away and laugh. If the freed men determine to have any more statues they will probably select black marble for the future.

There is less change in the Machinery Hall than in any other, owing probably to the necessity of constructing strong platforms before the heavy castings can be removed. It is hardly possible to go through those eight miles of machines of one sort or other even now without feeling great respect for the power of brain and hand represented, and regret that pursuits to which so much intellectual training and manual skill have been devoted should, in the present depressed condition of American iron industry, yield the worker so meagre a return. The Machinery Hall is the place to make discoveries, more particularly where a man considers that he can see further into a millstone than anybody else. My investigations have, I am sorry to say, been the reverse of satisfactory. There are a host of interesting machines which are

fully described in encyclopedias, and may be seen in Sydney workshops, and there are many promising contrivances which make large demands upon your faith. Minute inquiry about them does not, however, always establish confidence; and if many of the marvellous productions have not been described in this correspondence it is because the writer has had reason to believe "there was a nigger on the woodpile."

The fireworks and feasting in which the Exhibition culminated would probably have sent all the foreign commissioners home in the best of humour; and Mr. Gresham's vaudeville epistle was calculated to improve the effect. To each of the foreign commissioners this letter was addressed:—

"Philadelphia, November 10, 1876.—Dear Sir: The International Exhibition of 1876 closes to-day, and I avail myself of this means to congratulate you on its successful issue, and to thank you and your associates and exhibitors for the part you and they have taken to promote the interests of the enterprise. The patience and wisdom which you have exercised in the execution of the trust confided to you by your Government have excited our admiration. Your valuable contributions to the Exhibition have added largely to its attractions, and have afforded the people of this country much pleasure and information, which they will always remember with great gratification. I thank you personally and officially and on behalf of my assistants for your kind co-operation in the administration of the foreign department, and for your interest in all of the affairs of the Exhibition. I trust you will return to your home with only pleasant memories of the Exhibition."

"I am, &c.,
"A. T. Gresham, Director-General."

This complimentary recognition of foreign co-operation has elicited many graceful replies; and there is no difference of opinion as to the admirable way in which the Exhibition has been managed by the Centennial Commission. And yet the foreign commissioners and exhibitors are not satisfied; indeed, I doubt if a like number of men could be selected in any quarter of the globe who at the present time feel more deeply annoyed. The President's message inviting foreign nations to exhibit the products of their soil and mine, &c., &c., was grandiloquently fraternal, but the Government's treatment of those who have responded to the invitation has been about as mean and despicable as could well have happened. It is a fortunate thing that pleasant memories in ordinary minds outlive the recollection of annoyances. No doubt in a few weeks hence the irritation and sense of injury bred of long delay and petty vexations will be forgotten; and those whose curses are deepest, if not loudest, will come to see that their misfortunes were simply the result of bad luck and of bad management to which they themselves had in some degree contributed. In my judgment the American Government, meaning in this connection the American Customs, is essentially selfish, more so, in fact, than any other which rules over civilized people. Protection may be a very good thing; but here we have protection run mad—the edifying spectacle of the Government overreaching itself—straining at gnats and swallowing no end of camels. The hindrances which the United States tariff places upon trade are considered burdensome by the mercantile part of the community; but an ordinary merchant has no idea of the difficulties which beset residence in a Customs house, and the transaction of business under extraordinary or exhibition conditions. A European shipper knows the requirements of the American Customs, and frames his invoices accordingly; but Government officials are generally ignorant of United States Customs regulations, and have in most cases failed in some petty technicality or other which the law demands. There is a staff of vigilant subordinates who are quick at detecting the violation of Customs requirements, but the worst of it is that there has not been anybody who has had power to remedy the defects. An exhibitor, or even the representative of a Government, may convince half-a-dozen Customs officers in succession that everything is square and above board; but he is no nearer getting anything done; for all that the officers on the spot have had power to do is to say "that's the law." In a few days it will be definitely known whether Hayes or Tilden is elected; but the Treasury officials will then get back from their election-sewing expeditions to Washington, and it is no use trying any longer to perform this arithmetical feat, or something very like it as I have been going on in some cases for five or six weeks, but must in the very nature of things be terminable. The Government and people of Canada have spent not far short of 150,000 dollars to do honour to "the Centennial"; but, unless I am greatly misinformed, they have been treated in a very scurvy manner, with as much jealousy and meanness as if they were rival bachelors, bent quite as much upon smuggling as upon trade. There has, of course, been no special animus on the part of the Government, but the Government must accept responsibility for the acts of its officials, who simply carry out the law. Goods that have been stolen from the Exhibition are subject to duty just the same as if they were sold. The rule is, no doubt, founded upon a very good principle, but there ought to be somebody at hand with power to modify it, so that it shall not work practical injustice, more especially when it is remembered that most of the Customs officers and the police have had sole possession of the buildings. So far, there is no one who has power to make any reduction of duty for the damage which an article has sustained while in the Exhibition; indeed, there is an express regulation recently promulgated forbidding any such allowance. An exhibitor in the Swiss department brought in a quantity of silk, some of which faded from six months' exposure, and a good deal of it was eaten into by the mice, of which there are now thousands in all parts of the buildings. The exhibitor found a customer for his damaged silk in the person of a man who thought he could use the sound portions of it for covering buttons; and you may judge how profitable has been the transaction when the unfortunate fellow has to pay nearly three hundred dollars more to duty to the United States Government than he has actually received for his goods. I must not be betrayed into a discussion of this topic, or a recital of the hundred and one petty and vexatious obstructions to which foreigners who are sadly benighted on the subject of Customs laws are subjected by officers who have a plain though unpleasant duty to perform, and are not at all concerned about the policy of it. While exhibitors are sorely exercised by the Customs, I learn from some of those who have passed through the mill that the principal officials on the spot are very courteous and fair-dealing gentlemen, if only you can get at them. Indeed it may be that

they are more to be pitied than the exhibitors themselves.

Possibly you may be interested to know the position of affairs in the Australian courts. It is this: Queensland, which had ample space to store most of her packing cases in the Exhibition itself, has packed up all her goods, and is the first foreign Government exhibit to get clear of the building. For the last result she is indebted to the energy of her Commissioners, and in a large degree to his good luck in that the Customs had not been furnished with an invoice. There was, therefore, little or no foundation on which to erect barriers of obstruction, and there was nothing to reconcile. Tasmania has given her exhibits to one of the scientific bodies of Philadelphia; but the Customs officials seem hard to satisfy in the matter, and are still hovering about in the vicinity. Most foreign exhibitors have made large donations to the National Museum at Washington. Those gifts being made to the Government are not liable to duty, and yet, in the early ardour of the Customs, it seemed likely that there would be a very pretty quarrel between their department and the National Museum. The Government was absolutely afraid that the Government of South Australia had made fair progress with her packing, and Victoria has just begun to box up. New South Wales has everything packed up with the exception of empty show cases and some photographs. The exigencies of space compelled her to send her large packing cases into the store; but a fortnight's search has not brought to light more than four that are of the slightest use, the balance having been destroyed by exposure to the weather, burnt in the fire, or lost. To the cost of storing packing cases not returnable, must be added that involved in the construction of new ones.

The special committees to deal with the question of appeals have made several additional awards, some of which are to exhibitors in the New South Wales section. Mr. Sharkey gets a medal for his photo. lithographs, Mr. Butcher for his tin ores, and Mr. Ryder, of Fiji, for his cotton. The official list is not yet procurable. I am curious to know whether any notice has been taken of Munn's *Maizena*, from the fact that a rival manufacturer of starch and corn flour, Mr. Duryea, and his lawyer have taken such very special interest in the subject. The U. S. Patent Office is, as you are no doubt aware, a very wonderful place, and even in these dull times grants between two and three hundred patents a week; but I did not know until Mr. Duryea and his lawyer appeared upon the scene that the Commissioners arrogated to themselves a proprietary interest in the English language, and had been gracious enough to confer upon particular individuals the exclusive trade use of particular words. That, however, appears to be the case. They have granted a patent on the word *Maizena* to Mr. Duryea, and Mr. Duryea threatened the Executive Commissioner for New South Wales with all the pains and penalties of United States law if he did not remove Munn's *Maizena* from the New South Wales Court. I believe Mr. Morris has been nearly worried to death about this gross infringement of patent law; and in order to avoid getting the Commission involved in a law suit his upon the expedient of pasting a piece of paper over the last two letters of "maizena." However much a man may be disposed to sympathize with the gross injustice which has been inflicted upon the ingenious inventor of that remarkable word, still the instinct of self-preservation will compel a man not to be too lavish of his compassion, or he may, if a citizen of the great Republic, find that it is dangerous to open his mouth lest he infringe some one or other of the United States Commissioners' patents. As my knowledge of etymological derivations is getting rather rusty, and as dictionaries in this country are so dear to be within the compass of my means to purchase, I hesitate to pronounce an opinion upon this fearfully erudite and intricate point of legal and grammatical construction. As a layman, I should have thought that Munn's *maizena* made of Australian corn was a different thing from Duryea's *maizena* made of American corn, and that the difference was sufficiently indicated by the names of the makers. It would not be safe to advise Mr. Munn to call his corn flour *maizena*, for who knows that there is not a patent out on the "Z" as well as on the "A." I am perfectly satisfied from observation at this exhibition that Australian corn is superior to that grown in America; and I believe a scientific authority in Philadelphia has ascertained upon analysis that the proportion of woody, lustrous fibre in the American corn is very much greater than in the Australian corn. That, however, has little to do with the legal question, but is instructive as showing that our own growing lands are kept in a higher state of fertility (probably by the floods) than are those of the United States. Better corn and heavier crop is often grown in the poor soil of the Eastern States than on the rich prairie where there is from six to eight feet of good soil, the difference being solely owing to the application of manure, and to superior cultivation.

The Colonial Commissioners here have joined in paying a well-deserved compliment, accompanied by a suitable memorial, to Colonel H. B. Sandford, R.A., the principal Executive Commissioner for Great Britain at Philadelphia. The Colonel is held in as high estimation by the American people and other exhibiting nations as by the English. He has shown the utmost readiness to assist the Colonial Commissioners, and his courtesy and tact would have been of great value in promoting harmonious action had there been any danger of dissension. Nevertheless, it is my opinion that it is a mistake on the part of the Australian colonies to be represented at exhibitions through Great Britain in such a way as to practically ignore their independent position. In the very nature of the case, no one could understand the requirements of a colony so well as the Commissioner who is specially selected for the position by those who are competent to judge of his fitness. The business of arranging for an exhibition must, if it is to be done well, be done promptly; and prompt action is not compatible with the circumlocution inseparable from subordinate representation. An Imperial commission has quite enough to do in managing its own business, and the chances are that it will neglect to transmit the information of which it is the official depository, or do so so tardily, as to make the information of no use. If, moreover, it should happen that the subordinate representative of Great Britain, who is brought into more immediate relations with the colonies, is an official whose infirmity of

temper, and want of business habits, render him unfit for his duties, a contingency which has commonly occurred, the Imperial representation becomes a positive hindrance. Nearly every matter of importance to New South Wales during the initial stages of the exhibition had to be discovered by the representative of the colony on the spot, as best he could, and the interests of the colony were practically left to chance. Had the Centennial Commission acted, as I presume a French or Austrian Commission would have done, the colonies would have obtained no distinct recognition or information excepting through the courteous course of the British Commission. Come to the colonies at an exhibition all the help which they could need from the Imperial Commission; and as a matter of fact, Canada, which insisted upon being represented independently through her own Commissioners, really needed and obtained from the Commissioners for Great Britain more assistance than any of the Australian colonies, whose position excluded them from all participation in the selection of judges, from the right to communicate with them excepting indirectly, and who were dependent for the official status of their executive and representative commissioners solely upon the courtesy of the British and American Commissioners.

The policy of the Australian colonies participating in International Exhibitions is a moot point. Advertising is found profitable by individuals and may be so to young communities anxious to attract population. The business is necessarily costly, and the results intangible. All the Australians who have been over here say that it would never have done for New South Wales not to have been represented; and as long as one colony enters into an exhibition enterprise, the others, for considerations of vanity, if for no better reason, conclude that they must be represented too. The present Exhibition appears to me to be in some respects exceptional from those held at Paris or Vienna. The colonies have here made a direct and powerful appeal to a people who are in full sympathy with Australia, and show a lively interest in its development. Australia has been little better than a blank in American atlases; and the only ideas that the American people have had about the country are that it produces gold and wool, that the island was small and mostly sterile. The agricultural and mineral productions of Australia shown at the Exhibition have practically revealed the existence of a new continent to thousands, I might even say millions of persons in America, and it is a characteristic of the American people that they are quick to turn their knowledge to account. The wheat, maize, sugar, wool, gold, copper, tin, iron, and coal shown in the Australian courts have excited the greatest interest in the minds of visitors who have a knowledge of such matters, and I am almost afraid that the forthcoming Exhibition at Sydney has unduly inflamed the speculative spirit of many of the traders. Without desiring to make invidious distinctions, I may say that New South Wales has made a deeper impression here than any other colony, because the Commissioners and the Government had the sagacity to supply their Philadelphia representatives with just the kind of information that the people require. The mineral maps and statistics will be studied by thousands, and retained in their libraries. A copy of this map was "mailed" to between 8000 and 10,000 newspapers in the United States and Canada, and otherwise prudently circulated. The distribution of these pamphlets and the appeals made in the interest of the Sydney Exhibition have involved the Executive Commissioner and the secretary in an amount of immigration and exhibition correspondence which has made them about the two hardest worked men in the Exhibition. Sydney and New South Wales are now probably better known than any other city or colony; and it is not long since a Melbourne gentleman, half-regretfully, called my attention to the fact that "Sydney" has got on to some of the railway maps. It is, for example, shown as the western terminus of the Pennsylvania railroad! I have been much struck with the infelicitous name of the colony. Nine men out of ten call it "South Wales," and some of them seem to think there is too much of it at that. The estimate of the moral status of the colonies was not particularly flattering. If you go to the theatre, the chances are that the villain of the piece is an Australian convict, as for example, in Bret Harte's absurd play, "Two Men of Sandy Bar." When in New York, a few Sundays ago, I saw from the *Herald* of that morning that "Lazarus" was to be "stirred up" in one place of worship, and the "Queen of Sheba" shown up by the Rev. De Witt Talmage in another. By the time I arrived at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the reverend gentleman had got well into his sermon, and was talking to an audience of at least five thousand persons. I found him in the act of belabouring (metaphorically, of course) a lugubrious Christian who was not alive to his privileges,—who, unlike the Queen of Sheba, didn't put spices enough into his life—but was trudging dolorously on his journey to heaven as though he were bound to an everlasting Botany Bay. The photographs of schools and churches exhibited in the Australian Courts have done something to improve the reputation of respectable and upon all other subjects well-informed persons; and there is quite a large class of people here who have made school teaching a matter of special inquiry.

I have formed a very poor opinion of the value of Exhibitions either in Europe or America to individuals. New South Wales has, in the late Exhibition, received as large a proportion of medals as any other colony—I think much larger, considering the number of her exhibitors; and, as far as the importation of stamped copper is concerned, the colony will have every reason for congratulation. Exceptional efforts were made to secure systematically effective judging at this Exhibition; but the results in many cases are manifestly unsatisfactory. One or two illustrations will suffice, because they do not affect trading interests. The Commissioner for Queensland told me that he had got a medal for his gold trophy—a very pretty gilt obelisk made in the Exhibition itself from American lumber. New South Wales exhibited a trophy three times as big, and, in addition, a sample of the product of forty-seven gold-fields, for which she received no specific recognition. Queensland exhibited a cartload of coal which I have no doubt fully deserved the medal which was awarded, while New South Wales showed sections of her four coal-fields, upon which there are nearly thirty collieries at

work, and received no specific award; the reason probably being that the judges in the one case dealt with the exhibits in detail, and in the other with them as a mineral collection. The Government Printer of Sydney received two awards for printing and binding, while the Director of the Botanic Gardens at Adelaide showed some volumes illustrating the flora of South Australia, whose intrinsic value was incomparably greater than that of all the books in the Australian courts put together, and yet the merits of Dr. Schomburgk's books were not discovered. Persons on the spot can see clearly enough that in all the Australian courts some of the best samples of wool and wine have been passed over, while very inferior articles have been selected for the award of medals. Many obvious mistakes have been made by the foreign judges by reason of their ignorance of the language; but the awards are not made public until months after the judges have gone home, and are separated by distances of thousands of miles. The classifications in some cases were puzzling, and there were contests amongst the groups of jurors as to which class such articles as sugar and some descriptions of agricultural produce belonged. I will not, however, trouble you with details, but the conclusion at which after careful and dispassionate observation I have arrived is, that the judging even at this model Exhibition, which is thought to have profited by experience of all the past, has been eminently unsatisfactory, and I could not honestly recommend any manufacturer to put his time, money, and hopes into what appears to me to be a most delusive investment. Colonial exhibitions stand on a very different footing, because there the exhibitor has a reasonable expectation of local trade, but in an exhibition 12,000 miles away, he probably depends for his return upon the judgment of gentlemen who may or may not be qualified, and who have to do their work under circumstances which render its satisfactory performance extremely problematical.

It is reported that the Government propose to assist emigrants from the United States to Sydney. Australian Commissioners who are now in Philadelphia with whom I have spoken on the subject are of opinion that the Government are acting wisely in the matter, and that with care in selection a valuable class of persons may be obtained. The depression in railway matters has thrown a large number of railway labourers out of work, who have not been absorbed into other pursuits. The success or otherwise of the scheme will altogether depend upon the discretion exercised in the selection of applicants. Proportionately, there is as large a number of thriftless and criminal people in New York as in the large cities of England; but it is important to observe that, even on the low ground of self-interest, it will be the business of those who may act for the colony in this responsible matter to carefully weed out the "deadbeats" and the "bumme's."

ODDS AND ENDS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

The Arctic expedition has returned, with little gain though much loss. They seem to have gone a little farther and fared a little worse—in point of cold at least—than any previous adventures on the same perilous track. In spite of the *ignis fatuus* of poetry and romance which flickers about such enterprises, I must confess a prosaic doubt, like that of Dickens's Charity-boy at the end of the alphabet, whether it was worth going through so much to learn so little. However, folks in Sydney will be glad to learn that Captain Nares is to receive the honour of Knighthood. And we shall probably gain some valuable lessons from the fatal cases of scurvy which occurred during the most severe labours of the expedition in spite of the abundant supply of wholesome provisions and anti-scorbutics. At present, the best opinion seems to be that a mistake was made in increasing the quantity of alcoholic stimulant on occasions when great fatigue, superadded to intense cold, increased the danger from reaction. But the most useful lesson we can draw from this attempt at Polar exploration will be—not to repeat it!

The Lord Mayor's procession is jostling Captain Nares' sledges and icebergs in every print-shop window; not an inappropriate conjunction, considering the bitter coldness of the 9th of November. But the biting frost-wind caused no reduction of the gazers at the great city pageant. It merely added—as Dr. Johnson might have phrased it—the dignity of martyrdom to the pleasure of gratified curiosity. The line of progress was thronged, I believe, beyond example with a mixed multitude—city folk, country visitors, and a sprinkling even of the West-end. After all, a Lord Mayor's show, though often ridiculed, is not really contemptible. We call it an anachronism, and think we have made a clever hit. Yet surely it is not an inappropriate link between the past and the present. Something of the magnificent spirit of the old mercantile guilds—the spirit which found expression in the costly quaintness of medieval pageantry—must still survive in a city now worthier than ever of the merchant princes who preside over its destinies. "However these things may be," there is no falling off in the splendour of this annual civic show. There was a new feature in the procession of last week, which not only was a godsend to the sightseers, but seems specially appropriate to the year in which the Queen of England has been first recognised as Empress of India. Light trained elephants, glittering with "barbaric pearl and gold," marched in the line and performed their nerval duties with all the stately self-possession of their race. No doubt it was as easy to me as to applaud; but the latter is the pleasantest—perhaps the wholesomest line. Meanwhile every one seems agreed that the new Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas White, will fill the civic chair right worthily. He made a very good figure at the "inaugural" banquet. But of course the great interest of the occasion lay in the Ministerial speeches, especially Lord Beaconsfield's. I must say a few words of the Premier's address, as together with Prince Gortschakoff's circular and the Czar's Moscow speech, it has been much quoted by alarmists on the Continent. That the Russian war-party should profess itself—perhaps really—revivified it as a menace is not to be wondered at. They have been playing the game of brag so vigorously—frightening Europe from its propriety by appeals to international hatred and boasts of religious fanaticism, while these worthy threats are palpably backed by ostentatious enlistment of volunteers for Serbia and mobilisation of army corps—that they cannot conceive how a Government really desirous of peace should speak with calm pride of the moral and material readiness of the nation to undertake and

maintain a great war if the only alternative be dishonour. But in England, the speech though here and there rhetorical and not simple enough for the highest order of statesmanship, has, on the whole, produced rather a reassuring effect. Read as it ought to be, in connection with Lord Derby's published instructions to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, it shows that our Government still keep in view the three great objects for which England ought to strive in this Eastern crisis, the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the cure of that Turkish misrule which ministers so much occasion for hostilities, and the preservation of the territory of the Porte in its integrity. The last of these objects of course has a two-fold aspect—our duty under a solemn treaty and our interest in checking the capacious ambition of Russia. With regard to the first of these three objects, which ought to be common to all the Great Powers, some little advance has, I think, been made since I wrote last. The armistice, as I expected, has become a *fait accompli*, and the positions of the belligerents in Serbia and Montenegro respectively are being marked out by well-chosen Commissioners. Provision, too, has been made for an extension of the armistice, as occasion may require. As to the second object, it is difficult to see how it can be attained. There seems, indeed, no reason to doubt that the projected conference of the great Powers will "come off" at Constantinople, commencing its labours early next month. But how it will "come on" in the performance of its anomalous and complicated task is a less simple and less hopeful question. Bosnia and the Herzegovina indeed may, without material loss to the Sultan, though perhaps with some sacrifice of his dignity, be placed on a footing similar to that on which Serbia once enjoyed such singular prosperity, till in an evil hour she submitted to the cat's-paw of Russia. Their population (or at least that of the Herzegovina, for the number of Bosnians who are Mahomedans, though of Solavi descent, offers a serious difficulty) is sufficiently homogeneous to make self-government practicable, and a small tribute to a *fainéant* Suzerain will not materially interfere with the substantive independence of the vassal State. But when we come to contemplate any form of *autonomy* for Bulgaria, the difficulties appear almost insuperable. The materials are wanting. As Tom Ingoldsby so touchingly remarks,

"There's a proverb which each one allows here—
You never can make a silk purse from a sow's ear."

With no genuine civilization or aristocracy of intellect—wilt "Greek" and "Latin" Christians hating each other as ignorant and priest-ridden bigots only can hate—with a dominant Turkish minority too considerable to be either ignored or eliminated, Bulgaria seems as little prepared for self-government as the forest dwellings of the Jacksons. No doubt much might be done to improve the conditions of the inhabitants, whether Christian or Moslem, by getting rid of the irregular troops, for whose savage excesses Turkey is paying so dear, and introducing a system of even-handed justice without respect of creeds, with civilised arrangements for collecting the revenue without waste or extortion. Something like this will probably be attempted at the Conference; but it can only succeed in defiance of the wishes and efforts of Russia. Her representatives have gotten their cue from headquarters, which is clearly that of cavilling and raising objections. I said in my last letter that Russia looked on the armistice as time given for preparing war rather than for establishing peace, and would make the question of guarantees the pretext for appealing to arms if she found herself strong enough. This purpose of wrangling about guarantees as a pretence for "acting independently"—or, in plain words, for military occupation of Turkish territory—has now been distinctly avowed both by the Czar and his Chancellor. But will she find herself strong enough? "I doubt it," said the Carpenter. She has shown her hand too hastily, and thrown away some of her best cards. The fact that some nine thousand Servians mutilated themselves to avoid fighting the battles of Russia, which a larger number refused point-blank to fight under the orders of their beloved protectors, is significant enough; but when we find that their Slavonic sympathies carried them the length of shooting Russian officers in the back, we may safely assume that, if the zeal of Serbia for a Turkish war was not originally a fiction, they now at least prefer the Sultan to the Czar as their Suzerain. Roumanian, too, will hardly like to see her territory made a thoroughfare for Russian troops on their way to civilise Bulgaria. Austria is evidently alarmed; and though Prince Bismarck makes no sign, I cannot believe he will consent to Russia's getting astride of the Danube, or taking possession of the Bulgarian fortresses and the passes of the Balkan. But of all, as the lack of allies may hinder the Czar from entering on a war, so the lack of cash must render it difficult for him to maintain one. He cannot stand alone, nor can he raise a loan! Forgive the pun; it is "my own thunder." Seriously, however, all three considerations minister hope rather than confidence; and no one can feel certain that peace will be prolonged beyond the spring. I still think the Czar will be mainly guided by the attitude of Germany at the Conference. That of England will, I trust, be firm, but not menacing. Lord Salisbury passes for a man too shrewd to be duped and too resolute to be bullied. And it is a curious proof of the changed feeling of the country that the appointment of a man of his decided views as our special envoy has been received with special satisfaction. Indeed the present danger is that the reaction from the late crusading harangues against Turkey will carry English feeling too far in the opposite direction, and produce hostility to Russia beyond what our own honour and interests may require. If those can be peaceably secured, England has no call to meddle in a contest between two barbarous powers. What Turkey is, we have long known. What Russia is, we seemed to have forgotten, but have been most opportunely reminded by recent publications, telling the same tale with recent events. The impression produced by Dr. Schuyler's candid and laborious work has been deepened by Colonel Burnaby's lighter but not less suggestive sketches in Central Asia; while, just at this critical moment, the "Black Book of Poland" has appeared, giving a detailed narrative of the horrible cruelties perpetrated by the Russian Government in suppressing the last Polish insurrection—cruelties which may yet be avenged should the Czar rashly embark in a war of foreign conquest. Mr. Gladstone has taken an unlucky time for setting forth the "mission" of Russia in Central Asia. The tradi-

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No. 92. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.
No. 93. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.
No. 94. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.
No. 95. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.
No. 96. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.
No. 97. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.
No. 98. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.
No. 99. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.
No. 100. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £2.

Sole Wholesale Agents, M. MOSS and CO.,
Wayward-lane, Sydney.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON BEDSTRADES, suitable for Hotels and Boarding Houses, for SALE at reduced prices.

J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

JUST LANDED, extra large Brass BEDSTRADES, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

CURLED HORSEHAIR, for Fire and New Zealand Flax, for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

FLOCK, FLOCK, White Cotton FLOCK, for SALE, cheap, J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

THE PRINCIPAL FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.

OUR NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS.

THE MOST SPACIOUS AND CONVENIENT IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES IS NOW OPEN,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

BREAKFAST-ROOM FURNITURE.

HALL AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

READY FOR INSPECTION.

PLAIN FIGURE PRICES.

FARMER AND COMPANY,

CABINET MAKERS,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CARPET WAREHOUSE- MEN,

Victoria House, Pitt and George streets.

IMMENSE REVOLUTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

In consequence of our intention to RELINQUISH this branch of our business, we have been instructed by the manufacturers of the Undermentioned MACHINES, which are now well and most favourably known and used in the neighbourhood, to offer them to the PUBLIC AT A PRICE THAT WILL EFFECT A SAVING OF FULLY 50 PER CENT. ON THE TIME-PAYMENT SYSTEM.

UNITED STATES, chain stitch, former price 45s, REDUCED TO 25s.

LADY, ditto, former price 55s, REDUCED TO 37s 6d.

UNIQUE, ditto, former price 63s, REDUCED TO 45s.

MATCHESS, patent lock stitch, former price 70s, REDUCED TO 45s.

DEFIANCE, ditto, former price 90s, REDUCED TO 60s.

AUSTRALIAN, ditto, former price 90s, REDUCED TO 60s.

FAVORITE, ditto, former price 90s, REDUCED TO 60s.

ROYAL HAND SHUTTLE, ditto, former price 90s, REDUCED TO 60s.

WHEELER AND WILSON, ditto, on stand, former price 100s, REDUCED TO 100s.

AUSTRALIAN, ditto, on stand, former price 125s, REDUCED TO 90s.

UNITED IMPROVED GARDNER, ditto, on stand, former price 125s, REDUCED TO 125s.

STANDS for land machines, needles, and extras, at a corresponding reduction.

RICHMOND'S KNITTING MACHINES, the latest improved American, price 12s, 15s, 21s, 25s, 30s, 35s, 40s, 45s, 50s, 55s, 60s, 65s, 70s, 75s, 80s, 85s, 90s, 95s, 100s, 105s, 110s, 115s, 120s, 125s, 130s, 135s, 140s, 145s, 150s, 155s, 160s, 165s, 170s, 175s, 180s, 185s, 190s, 195s, 200s, 205s, 210s, 215s, 220s, 225s, 230s, 235s, 240s, 245s, 250s, 255s, 260s, 265s, 270s, 275s, 280s, 285s, 290s, 295s, 300s, 305s, 310s, 315s, 320s, 325s, 330s, 335s, 340s, 345s, 350s, 355s, 360s, 365s, 370s, 375s, 380s, 385s, 390s, 395s, 400s, 405s, 410s, 415s, 420s, 425s, 430s, 435s, 440s, 445s, 450s, 455s, 460s, 465s, 470s, 475s, 480s, 485s, 490s, 495s, 500s, 505s, 510s, 515s, 520s, 525s, 530s, 535s, 540s, 545s, 550s, 555s, 560s, 565s, 570s, 575s, 580s, 585s, 590s, 595s, 600s, 605s, 610s, 615s, 620s, 625s, 630s, 635s, 640s, 645s, 650s, 655s, 660s, 665s, 670s, 675s, 680s, 685s, 690s, 695s, 700s, 705s, 710s, 715s, 720s, 725s, 730s, 735s, 740s, 745s, 750s, 755s, 760s, 765s, 770s, 775s, 780s, 785s, 790s, 795s, 800s, 805s, 810s, 815s, 820s, 825s, 830s, 835s, 840s, 845s, 850s, 855s, 860s, 865s, 870s, 875s, 880s, 885s, 890s, 895s, 900s, 905s, 910s, 915s, 920s, 925s, 930s, 935s, 940s, 945s, 950s, 955s, 960s, 965s, 970s, 975s, 980s, 985s, 990s, 995s, 1000s, 1005s, 1010s, 1015s, 1020s, 1025s, 1030s, 1035s, 1040s, 1045s, 1050s, 1055s, 1060s, 1065s, 1070s, 1075s, 1080s, 1085s, 1090s, 1095s, 1100s, 1105s, 1110s, 1115s, 1120s, 1125s, 1130s, 1135s, 1140s, 1145s, 1150s, 1155s, 1160s, 1165s, 1170s, 1175s, 1180s, 1185s, 1190s, 1195s, 1200s, 1205s, 1210s, 1215s, 1220s, 1225s, 1230s, 1235s, 1240s, 1245s, 1250s, 1255s, 1260s, 1265s, 1270s, 1275s, 1280s, 1285s, 1290s, 1295s, 1300s, 1305s, 1310s, 1315s, 1320s, 1325s, 1330s, 1335s, 1340s, 1345s, 1350s, 1355s, 1360s, 1365s, 1370s, 1375s, 1380s, 1385s, 1390s, 1395s, 1400s, 1405s, 1410s, 1415s, 1420s, 1425s, 1430s, 1435s, 1440s, 1445s, 1450s, 1455s, 1460s, 1465s, 1470s, 1475s, 1480s, 1485s, 1490s, 1495s, 1500s, 1505s, 1510s, 1515s, 1520s, 1525s, 1530s, 1535s, 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2255s, 2260s, 2265s, 2270s, 2275s, 2280s, 2285s, 2290s, 2295s, 2300s, 2305s, 2310s, 2315s, 2320s, 2325s, 2330s, 2335s, 2340s, 2345s, 2350s, 2355s, 2360s, 2365s, 2370s, 2375s, 2380s, 2385s, 2390s, 2395s, 2400s, 2405s, 2410s, 2415s, 2420s, 2425s, 2430s, 2435s, 2440s, 2445s, 2450s, 2455s, 2460s, 2465s, 2470s, 2475s, 2480s, 2485s, 2490s, 2495s, 2500s, 2505s, 2510s, 2515s, 2520s, 2525s, 2530s, 2535s, 2540s, 2545s, 2550s, 2555s, 2560s, 2565s, 2570s, 2575s, 2580s, 2585s, 2590s, 2595s, 2600s, 2605s, 2610s, 2615s, 2620s, 2625s, 2630s, 2635s, 2640s, 2645s, 2650s, 2655s, 2660s, 2665s, 2670s, 2675s, 2680s, 2685s, 2690s, 2695s, 2700s, 2705s, 2710s, 2715s, 2720s, 2725s, 2730s, 2735s, 2740s, 2745s, 2750s, 2755s, 2760s, 2765s, 2770s, 2775s, 2780s, 2785s, 2790s, 2795s, 2800s, 2805s, 2810s, 2815s, 2820s, 2825s, 2830s, 2835s, 2840s, 2845s, 2850s, 2855s, 2860s, 2865s, 2870s, 2875s, 2880s, 2885s, 2890s, 2895s, 2900s, 2905s, 2910s, 2915s, 2920s, 2925s, 2930s, 2935s, 2940s, 2945s, 2950s, 2955s, 2960s, 2965s, 2970s, 2975s, 2980s, 2985s, 2990s, 2995s, 3000s, 3005s, 3010s, 3015s, 3020s, 3025s, 3030s, 3035s, 3040s, 3045s, 3050s, 3055s, 3060s, 3065s, 3070s, 3075s, 3080s, 3085s, 3090s, 3095s, 3100s, 3105s, 3110s, 3115s, 3120s, 3125s, 3130s, 3135s, 3140s, 3145s, 3150s, 3155s, 3160s, 3165s, 3170s, 3175s, 3180s, 3185s, 3190s, 3195s, 3200s, 3205s, 3210s, 3215s, 3220s, 3225s, 3230s, 3235s, 3240s, 3245s, 3250s, 3255s, 3260s, 3265s, 3270s, 3275s, 3280s, 3285s, 3290s, 3295s, 3300s, 3305s, 3310s, 3315s, 3320s, 3325s, 3330s, 3335s, 3340s, 3345s, 3350s, 3355s, 3360s, 3365s, 3370s, 3375s, 3380s, 3385s, 3390s, 3395s, 3400s, 3405s, 3410s, 3415s, 3420s, 3425s, 3430s, 3435s, 3440s, 3445s, 3450s, 3455s, 3460s, 3465s, 3470s, 3475s, 3480s, 3485s, 3490s, 3495s, 3500s, 3505s, 3510s, 3515s, 3520s, 3525s, 3530s, 3535s, 3540s, 3545s, 3550s, 3555s, 3560s, 3565s, 3570s, 3575s, 3580s, 3585s, 3590s, 3595s, 3600s, 3605s, 3610s, 3615s, 3620s, 3625s, 3630s, 3635s, 3640s, 3645s, 3650s, 3655s, 3660s, 3665s, 3670s, 3675s, 3680s, 3685s, 3690s, 3695s, 3700s, 3705s, 3710s, 3715s, 3720s, 3725s, 3730s, 3735s, 3740s, 3745s, 3750s, 3755s, 3760s, 3765s, 3770s, 3775s, 3780s, 3785s, 3790s, 3795s, 3800s, 3805s, 3810s, 3815s, 3820s, 3825s, 3830s, 3835s, 3840s, 3845s, 3850s, 3855s, 3860s, 3865s, 3870s, 3875s, 3880s, 3885s, 3890s, 3895s, 3900s, 3905s, 3910s, 3915s, 3920s, 3925s, 3930s, 3935s, 3940s, 3945s, 3950s, 3955s, 3960s, 3965s, 3970s, 3975s, 3980s, 3985s, 3990s, 3995s, 4000s, 4005s, 4010s, 4015s, 4020s, 4025s, 4030s, 4035s, 4040s, 4045s, 4050s, 4055s, 4060s, 4065s, 4070s, 4075s, 4080s, 4085s, 4090s, 4095s, 4100s, 4105s, 4110s, 4115s, 4120s, 4125s, 4130s, 4135s, 4140s, 4145s, 4150s, 4155s, 4160s, 4165s, 4170s, 4175s, 4180s, 4185s, 4190s, 4195s, 4200s, 4205s, 4210s, 4215s, 4220s, 4225s, 4230s, 4235s, 4240s, 4245s, 4250s, 4255s, 4260s, 4265s, 4270s, 4275s, 4280s, 4285s, 4290s, 4295s, 4300s, 4305s, 4310s, 4315s, 4320s, 4325s, 4330s, 4335s, 4340s, 4345s, 4350s, 4355s, 4360s, 4365s, 4370s, 4375s, 4380s, 4385s, 4390s, 4395s, 4400s, 4405s, 4410s, 4415s, 4420s, 4425s, 4430s, 4435s, 4440s, 4445s, 4450s, 4455s, 4460s, 4465s, 4470s, 4475s, 4480s, 4485s, 4490s, 4495s, 4500s, 4505s, 4510s, 4515s, 4520s, 4525s, 4530s, 4535s, 4540s, 4545s, 4550s, 4555s, 4560s, 4565s, 4570s, 4575s, 4580s, 4585s, 4590s, 4595s, 4600s, 4605s, 4610s, 4615s, 4620s, 4625s, 4630s, 4635s, 4640s, 4645s, 4650s, 4655s, 4660s, 4665s, 4670s, 4675s, 4680s, 4685s, 4690s, 4695s, 4700s, 4705s, 4710s, 4715s, 4720s, 4725s, 4730s, 4735s, 4740s, 4745s, 4750s, 4755s, 4760s, 4765s, 4770s, 4775s, 4780s, 4785s, 4790s, 4795s, 4800s, 4805s, 4810s, 4815s, 4820s, 4825s, 4830s, 4835s, 4840s, 4845s, 4850s, 4855s, 4860s, 4865s, 4870s, 4875s, 4880s, 4885s, 4890s, 4895s, 4900s, 4905s, 4910s, 4915s, 4920s, 4925s, 4930s, 4935s, 4940s, 4945s, 4950s, 4955s, 4960s, 4965s, 4970s, 4975s, 4980s, 4985s, 4990s, 4995s, 5000s, 5005s, 5010s, 5015s, 5020s, 5025s, 5030s, 5035s, 5040s, 5045s, 5050s, 5055s, 5060s, 5065s, 5070s, 5075s, 5080s, 5085s, 5090s, 5095s, 5100s, 5105s, 5110s, 5115s, 5120s, 5125s, 5130s, 5135s, 5140s, 5145s, 5150s, 5155s, 5160s, 5165s, 5170s, 5175s, 5180s, 5185s, 5190s, 5195s, 5200s, 5205s, 5210s, 5215s, 5220s, 5225s, 5230s, 5235s, 5240s, 5245s, 5250s, 5255s, 5260s, 5265s, 5270s, 5275s, 5280s, 5285s, 5290s, 5295s, 5300s, 5305s, 5310s, 5315s, 5320s, 5325s, 5330s, 5335s, 5340s, 5345s, 5350s, 5355s, 5360s, 5365s, 5370s, 5375s, 5380s, 5385s, 5390s, 5395s, 5400s, 5405s, 5410s, 5415s, 5420s, 5425s, 5430s, 5435s, 5440s, 5445s, 5450s, 5455s, 5460s, 5465s, 5470s, 5475s, 5480s, 5485s, 5490s, 5495s, 5500s, 5505s, 5510s, 5515s, 5520s, 5525s, 5530s, 5535s, 5540s, 5545s, 5550s, 5555s, 5560s, 5565s, 5570s, 5575s, 5580s, 5585s, 5590s, 5595s, 5600s, 5605s, 5610s, 5615s, 5620s, 5625s, 5630s, 5635s, 5640s, 5645s, 5650s, 5655s, 5660s, 5665s, 5670s, 5675s, 5680s, 5685s, 5690s, 5695s, 5700s, 5705s, 5710s, 5715s, 5720s, 5725s, 5730s, 5735s, 5740s, 5745s, 5750s, 5755s, 5760s, 5765s, 5770s,

AUCTION SALES.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Two COTTAGES and LAND, DUNE and BROUGHAM STREETS, at the CORNER of SYDNEY PLACE, nearly opposite BUTLER'S STAIRS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. Doyle to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd January, at 11 o'clock.

All that piece of land, part of the Owell Estate, having the following frontages—

35 feet to Brougham-street
35 feet to Dune-street
112 feet to Sydney-place.

Upon the Dune-street frontage are erected two Cottages built of stone and brick, and containing each, seven rooms, lobby, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

Rental, 22s per week; or 257 4s per annum.

The above is a nice little freehold property, in a good letting part of Woolloomooloo, between William-street and Cowper Wharf.

Messrs. CURTIS and GANNON, Vendor's Solicitors.

OPPOSITE FOXHILL PARK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. Jones to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd January, at 11 o'clock.

A MOST FAIRLY-BUILT and very COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, of brick with MASSIVE STONE BASEMENT and FOUNDATION, and containing the following

GROUND FLOOR.—Fined wide veranda in front, with marble floor, spacious hall, off which are large DRAWING and DINING ROOMS, SITTING-ROOM, and LIBRARY, opening on a veranda, and a commodious tiled BALCONY. And approached by a covered way from the front veranda is a MAGNIFICENT highly decorated BALL ROOM, with classically designed vestibule, and a large and well-appointed BILLIARD ROOM, DAY NURSERY, and BEDROOM.

The UPPER FLOOR is reached by a fine staircase, has a rosy land, and is divided into all well arranged apartments, the views from which are unsurpassed.

The BASEMENT are BREAKFAST-ROOM, WORK-ROOM, large marble-decked BATH-ROOM (with hot, cold, shower, and plunge bath, and all necessary conveniences), STORE-ROOM, PANTRY, WINE-ROOM, and LARDER, the four latter having cement floors.

DETACHED are very LARGE and well VENTILATED KITCHEN, with large cooking apparatus, and electric stove for water to the house.

SCULLERY (with every convenience), SERVANTS' HALL, STORE, and SERVANTS' BEDROOM.

LAUNDRY, with copper, boiler, and copper boiler, &c. MANGLE and IRONING-ROOM, with gas stove.

2 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS.

At the rear of the property are WORKSHOP, TOOL-HOUSE, TWO BEDROOMS, and a large HOUSE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, GI-HOUSE, STABLES, HORSE-BOXES, HAY-ROOM, and several outbuildings.

Water and gas laid on to the whole of the premises, and independent of the city water, there is an inexhaustible supply from a fine cupola-shaped underground tank of brick construction.

THE GROUNDS, about 11 acres, from the MAIN GLEBE POINT ROAD, with a depth of nearly 500 feet, extending back to Avon-street, on the eastern side of the property.

They are tastefully laid out into well formed grassy lawns, garden of choice fruit trees and flowering shrubs, with here and there a well marked ornamental tree and evergreen, and at the eastern end, a large and fine driving lawn, and small paddock for cows, &c.

BIDURA is a highly finished FAMILY MANSION, with fine lofty ceilings and superb appointments. The elevation is handsome and bold, and the interior in every respect corresponds, being tastefully and elegantly furnished.

THIS MAGNIFICENT MANSION combines both the advantages of a CITY and a SUBURBAN SEAT, being within easy walking distance of the business thoroughfares, and at the same time, it is a pleasant retreat of a distant suburb. The position is very beautiful, it enjoys an eastern aspect, is surrounded by first-class well-known valuable properties, and commands an unsurpassed view of the city and harbour.

To GENTLEMEN in search of a beautifully situated and in every particular a very desirable residence, this is an opportunity that should not be lost, for a curious, rare, and every opportunity will be afforded to inspect the property, for which purpose cards to view may be obtained at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 20th JANUARY.

THE PICK OF PETERHAM.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE,

ON THE GROUND,

NORWOOD HILL, PETERHAM

near the

RAILWAY STATION.

PORTION OF THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED and well VALUED ESTATE of MR. J. JONES, extending from the MAIN CANTERBURY ROAD opposite the

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and in close proximity to the highly-improved residence and grounds of R. CAPE, Esq., and the properties of J. P. CHILKING, Esq., JAMES TRENKLE, Esq., and others.

SUBDIVIDED INTO

70 CHOICE BUILDING SITES, each having a frontage of 100 FEET, and a depth of 110 FEET, and upwards.

Also, CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, No. 1 of section 3 of the same Estate, having the following frontages—

50 FEET TO JOHN-STREET
105 FEET TO FREDERICK-STREET
and a frontage of 100 FEET, and upwards.

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and a frontage of 100 FEET, and upwards.

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

LOUGHCALL ESTATE, GEORGE'S RIVER.
618 ACRES by grant, 605 ACRES by Mr. Surveyor Knap's SURVEY, Parish of Baskinawa on a wide TRIBUTARY OF GEORGE'S RIVER, about 8 miles from THE ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, via the VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY, Cook's River, and about 13 miles from SYDNEY, together with the VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS thereon, comprising RESIDENCE, CLEARED LAND, &c.

VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY.
Three CHOICE BLOCKS OF LAND in the heart of the Village, adjoining the Church.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from WILLIAM HARRY, Esq., by his Attorney, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd January, at 11 o'clock.

THE ABOVE is a nice little freehold property, in a good letting part of Woolloomooloo, between William-street and Cowper Wharf.

Messrs. CURTIS and GANNON, Vendor's Solicitors.

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The BASEMENT are BREAKFAST-ROOM, WORK-ROOM, large marble-decked BATH-ROOM (with hot, cold, shower, and plunge bath, and all necessary conveniences), STORE-ROOM, PANTRY, WINE-ROOM, and LARDER, the four latter having cement floors.

DETACHED are very LARGE and well VENTILATED KITCHEN, with large cooking apparatus, and electric stove for water to the house.

SCULLERY (with every convenience), SERVANTS' HALL, STORE, and SERVANTS' BEDROOM.

LAUNDRY, with copper, boiler, and copper boiler, &c. MANGLE and IRONING-ROOM, with gas stove.

2 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS.

At the rear of the property are WORKSHOP, TOOL-HOUSE, TWO BEDROOMS, and a large HOUSE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, GI-HOUSE, STABLES, HORSE-BOXES, HAY-ROOM, and several outbuildings.

Water and gas laid on to the whole of the premises, and independent of the city water, there is an inexhaustible supply from a fine cupola-shaped underground tank of brick construction.

THE GROUNDS, about 11 acres, from the MAIN GLEBE POINT ROAD, with a depth of nearly 500 feet, extending back to Avon-street, on the eastern side of the property.

They are tastefully laid out into well formed grassy lawns, garden of choice fruit trees and flowering shrubs, with here and there a well marked ornamental tree and evergreen, and at the eastern end, a large and fine driving lawn, and small paddock for cows, &c.

BIDURA is a highly finished FAMILY MANSION, with fine lofty ceilings and superb appointments. The elevation is handsome and bold, and the interior in every respect corresponds, being tastefully and elegantly furnished.

THIS MAGNIFICENT MANSION combines both the advantages of a CITY and a SUBURBAN SEAT, being within easy walking distance of the business thoroughfares, and at the same time, it is a pleasant retreat of a distant suburb. The position is very beautiful, it enjoys an eastern aspect, is surrounded by first-class well-known valuable properties, and commands an unsurpassed view of the city and harbour.

To GENTLEMEN in search of a beautifully situated and in every particular a very desirable residence, this is an opportunity that should not be lost, for a curious, rare, and every opportunity will be afforded to inspect the property, for which purpose cards to view may be obtained at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 20th JANUARY.

THE PICK OF PETERHAM.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE,

ON THE GROUND,

NORWOOD HILL, PETERHAM

near the

RAILWAY STATION.

PORTION OF THE BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED and well VALUED ESTATE of MR. J. JONES, extending from the MAIN CANTERBURY ROAD opposite the

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and in close proximity to the highly-improved residence and grounds of R. CAPE, Esq., and the properties of J. P. CHILKING, Esq., JAMES TRENKLE, Esq., and others.

SUBDIVIDED INTO

70 CHOICE BUILDING SITES, each having a frontage of 100 FEET, and a depth of 110 FEET, and upwards.

Also, CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, No. 1 of section 3 of the same Estate, having the following frontages—

50 FEET TO JOHN-STREET
105 FEET TO FREDERICK-STREET
and a frontage of 100 FEET, and upwards.

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and a frontage of 100 FEET, and upwards.

SMALL COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

No. 9, BEST-STREET, Late Alfred-street, between FORBES and DOWLING STREETS, about midway between WILLOOMOOLOO-street and Cowper Wharf.

It contains Verandah, 4 Rooms, small Garden Plot in front, close to the centre of the city and the Domain, this is an opportunity that should not be lost sight of.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd January, at 11 o'clock.

The above small freehold, is a very desirable property, in a good letting part of Woolloomooloo, between William-street and Cowper Wharf.

Messrs. CURTIS and GANNON, Vendor's Solicitors.

WATERLEY HEIGHTS.
2 ACRES 1 ROD 34 PERCHES, at the junction of the JOHNSTON STREET and the FERRY, near the Institution for the Education of the Clergy's Daughters, and adjoining the property of Mr. JAMES PORTER.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 22nd January, at 11 o'clock.

The above-described block of land, commanding a view of the ocean, &c., within 10 minutes' walk of the Waterley omnibus stand.

Plan at the Rooms.

BUILDING SITES, BUILDING SITES, THE PICK OF BALMAIN EAST.
FOUR CHOICE BUILDING SITES, PARSONS STREET, at the foot of DUNLAP STREET, and the PROPERTY of Mr. T. ROBERTSON, opposite the residence of CAPTAIN LYONS, and close to the CHURCH OF ENGLAND PARSONAGE, being without exception the most beautifully-situated and desirable BUILDING LAND on the EASTERN POINT OF BALMAIN, overlooking the harbour, and commanding a view of the city and the Domain.

Each of the above four building sites is of the size of 100 FEET by 100 FEET, and is situated on a level, and is well watered, and is a most desirable spot for building.

They are within three minutes' walk of the STRAMERS' WHARF, at the foot of DUNLAP STREET, and are the only available building land now to be purchased in this most charming spot at the eastern end of the Domain.

MARINE SUBURB OF BALMAIN.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 22nd January, at 11 o'clock.

The above-described four building sites, BALMAIN EAST. Plan at the Rooms.

FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENTS.
WILLIAM STREET, on the SOUTH SIDE, a few feet west of FORBES STREET, at the foot of DUNLAP STREET, and the PROPERTY of Mr. T. ROBERTSON, opposite the residence of CAPTAIN LYONS, and close to the CHURCH OF ENGLAND PARSONAGE, being without exception the most beautifully-situated and desirable BUILDING LAND on the EASTERN POINT OF BALMAIN, overlooking the harbour, and commanding a view of the city and the Domain.

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They are within three minutes' walk of the STRAMERS' WHARF, at the foot of DUNLAP STREET, and are the only available building land now to be purchased in this most charming spot at the eastern end of the Domain.</

YOUNG CATTLE for SALE.--100 Steers, 30 Heifers from 18 months to 3 years; quiet and well-bred. **ELIZABETH BETALLACK, Lockwood, South Creek.**

F O R P R I V A T E S A L E
FIRST-CLASS SHEEP PROPERTY. Known as Milburn Creek, situated in the FAYETTE DISTRICT of COWLEY, and comprising about 3400 acres of fresh land and 18,000 acres leasehold, together with 126 FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP.
 The station is WELL and PERMANENTLY WATERED, and a large expenditure has been in ur-

in forming PARROCKS. There is also a subterranean residence on the property, which is altogether worthy of attention. Further particulars as to price, terms, &c., &c. on application to

MORT and CO., Circular Quay, Sydney.

S T O R E S E E

for SALE, deliverable at Clifton, Darling Downs, 17,000 weeths, 3, 4, and 5 years old 4,000 ewes, 3 to 6 years.

For particulars apply to

O R A N G E
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE,
1366 ACRES,
with pre-emptive grazing right attached of
3500 ACRES.
About 700 acres have been fenced and subdivided into
number of paddocks, and a large portion laid down with

There is a handsome well-built **STONE HOUSE**, with every comfort and convenience for a gentleman's family, also a separate **rick cottage**, half a mile from the house, instead, with numerous other substantial improvements. This is a choice **HOMESTEAD**, in a **COOL ENJOYABLE CLIMATE**, and well worth the attention of gentlemen requiring a country residence close to the Western Railway.

Orange; or to P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Agent, Sydney.

BREEDING CATTLE

For SALE, from one of the finest herds on the Macquarie.

1500 head very superior female cattle, from 21 months to 5 years old, there being very few of 5 years.

These cattle are extremely well bred, great care having been taken with the herd, and the owners are only willing to put sheep on the run in place of cattle.

For further particulars apply to
MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK,
171, Pitt-street.

STORE STOCK for SALE

On Trimmingham, near Combs—
500 bullocks and 300 cows
On Milroy, near Brewarrina—
3000 well-bred ewes.
Travelling near Dalby, Queensland—
7000 ewes and wethers.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

F O R P R I V A T E S A L E
TELLERGA STATION,
in the GWYDIE DISTRICT

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have for private **SALE** the above **81a.** on all securely fenced and divided together with the hard of about **1000 HEAD WELL-BRED CATTLE.**

This is one of the finest farming stations in the Gwyddel district, and being a moderate-sized property, offers an opportunity to anyone in the look-out for a really first-class

The country is admirably adapted for sheep, should
purchaser desire to clear off the cattle.
Apply to MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK,
171, Pitt-street
R A W B E L L S T A T I O N
QUEENSLAND.
R. GOLDBOROUGH and CO. have been favoured
with instructions from Messrs. Maiden, Hill, & Co. to sell on account
of the above property.

of his approaching departure for Europe, to **SELL**
PRIVATE CONTRACT,
His well known station,
RAWBELLE,
situate near Gay's wh, Queen'sland, together with
10,000 CATTLE.
This splendid station was formerly the property of
Queensland Sheep Investment Company, and comprises
one of the best of country, consisting of fine box forest &

The total area is about 450,000 ACRES, and its capabilities are more aptly estimated at 20,000 25,000 cattle, or an equivalent in sheep. Fat bullocks available on the station at \$7, and fat cows at \$6 per head and there is a good demand.

About 4600 cows will be ready to breed from during ensuing season, and a large number of first-class bulls running with the herd.

For further particulars and terms, which are liberal,
apply at Goldsbrough's Wool Warehouse, Melbourne.

REPORTS OF SALES AND QUOTATIONS
STATIONS, FAT CATTLE, FAT SHEEP,
STORE CATTLE, STORE SHEEP, HORSES
MARKETS
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Reliable reports from country districts

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Subscription, 6s. per quarter. Publishing Office, Hunter Street.

F O R P R I V A T E S A L

128.—Noted Fatiguing Notable Hunter Dism. Second

189.—Coleraine Cattle Station, Clarence River, 14,000
cattle; finest and subd vided

263.—Two first-class Fatening Stations, Macquarie River
349.—140 square miles first-class country, unsettled
tract, Darling Downs: 8000 sheep

379.—Eight Blocks first-class country, Kennedy district
—No stock, improvement a good

420.—100-ha Fatening Estate of 600 acres, freehold, fine

440.—Fertile Estate, Liverpool Plains, near Ballwin
highly improved
441.—2 Large Unstocked Blocks, Leobian District
442.—Fine Pastoral Property, Liverpool Plains
Numerous other Cattle and Sheep Stations, Unstocked
Country, New South Wales and Queensland.
Also the following Stock:—
A Stud Herd of 75 Hereford cows
1300 splendid bullocks, Clarence River

600 first-class Durham heifers, Southern District
Numerous other lots in Queensland and New South
Wales
5600 first-class wethers, travelling via Liverpool Plains
7125 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
And a large number of other lots, in various localities.
GR FFITHS and WEAVER,
271, George-street, Sydney

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Splendid Sheep and Cattle

BAKERSVILLE, N.T. 3 miles, Queensland
First-class to the STATION, N. Kennedy district, 2
square miles, 6 blocks, although country, permanent
watered by Brown River and numerous creeks, with abo-
35-0 really w II-bed cattle, in movements first-class
16,000 frs - can store BULLOCKS, N. S. W.
3000 Female Cattle, Queensland
Large lots Store Welders Marquarie River
First-class Hatters and Bulls, in various parts,
THOS. DAWSON and CO., 3.5. George-street

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a well-established JEWELLERY and FANCY GOODS BUSINESS, with good connection, in one of the most rising towns of the colony; small capital required; would suit practical water maker. Full particulars may be obtained from
L. JACOBS and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, in one of the most thriving towns of the country, an old established and lucrative Aerated-water and Corbolic BUSINESS. The plant consists of steam engine, bottling machine, and every convenience for carrying on business; also lease of premises 1 1/2 the main street. For full particulars apply to **MRS. MAIDEN, HILL and CLARK, Pitt-street**; or to **MOULDER and LEWIS, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Orange.**

Food-stall-hd-bus, the **BARLE' MOW HO** now in full trade, corner of Park and Castleough streets, the pre-nt proprietor being compelled to leave through being engaged in other business. Apply on premises.

FOR SLAE, a bargain, an **HOTEL** and **FARM**, in the Southern district, at the junction of three roads, leading to market towns. A fortune to an industrious family. Apply to **G. MARSDEN**, Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

WINE **SALE**, a general **STORE**, Agents, a good business.

GAP HOTEL, Watson's Bay.—For SALE, or LEASE, Licenses, and Goodwill of the above, with all furniture, &c.; income: easy to a respectable party. Mr JACOBSON, Bell's chambers.

COMMISSION AGENCY BUSINESS FOR SALE
Address N.B. HERALD Office.
TO BE SOLD, FURNITURE AND GOODWILL
An old-established private Boarding Establishment
of 8 rooms, situated in a leading thoroughfare, ca. 200
feet 250, tax is paid. **R. RAMSAY**, 417, George street.

FOR SALE, first-class country Millinery, Drapery, and Underclothing Business. E. Lee, 231 Castle street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO LET, moderately furnished, small HOUSE, containing every convenience. Situated, Gough, and Brab. sts. Apply to J. H. Palmer-street.

TO LET, HOUSE. Darlinghurst, six rooms, bath, &c. per week. Apply H. Vaughan, 162, King-st. East.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE No. 1, Cambria-terrace, Manukiville. Apply on premises.

TO LET, No. 7, Wynyard-square, comfortable Family Dwelling, containing 9 rooms. Ralph L. Edwards-st.

TO LET, No. 30, Botany-street, Sorell Hill, HOUSE containing 7 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c. Apply to J. Knight, 297, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, No. 8, Arundel-terrace, Glitz, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, bath and servant's room, stable and coach-house, &c.; gas and water laid on. Apply to J. H. Palmer-street.

TO LET, ENFIELD, -COTTAGE, containing six rooms; good water; within walking distance of

a small store or tradesman, N. G.

[illegible]